

# Emulating USB Device Firmware Update for Quickly Reversing and Exploiting Embedded Systems

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Breakpoint 2012, Melbourne, Australia

# Facedancing with Sergey Bratus



## Related Work

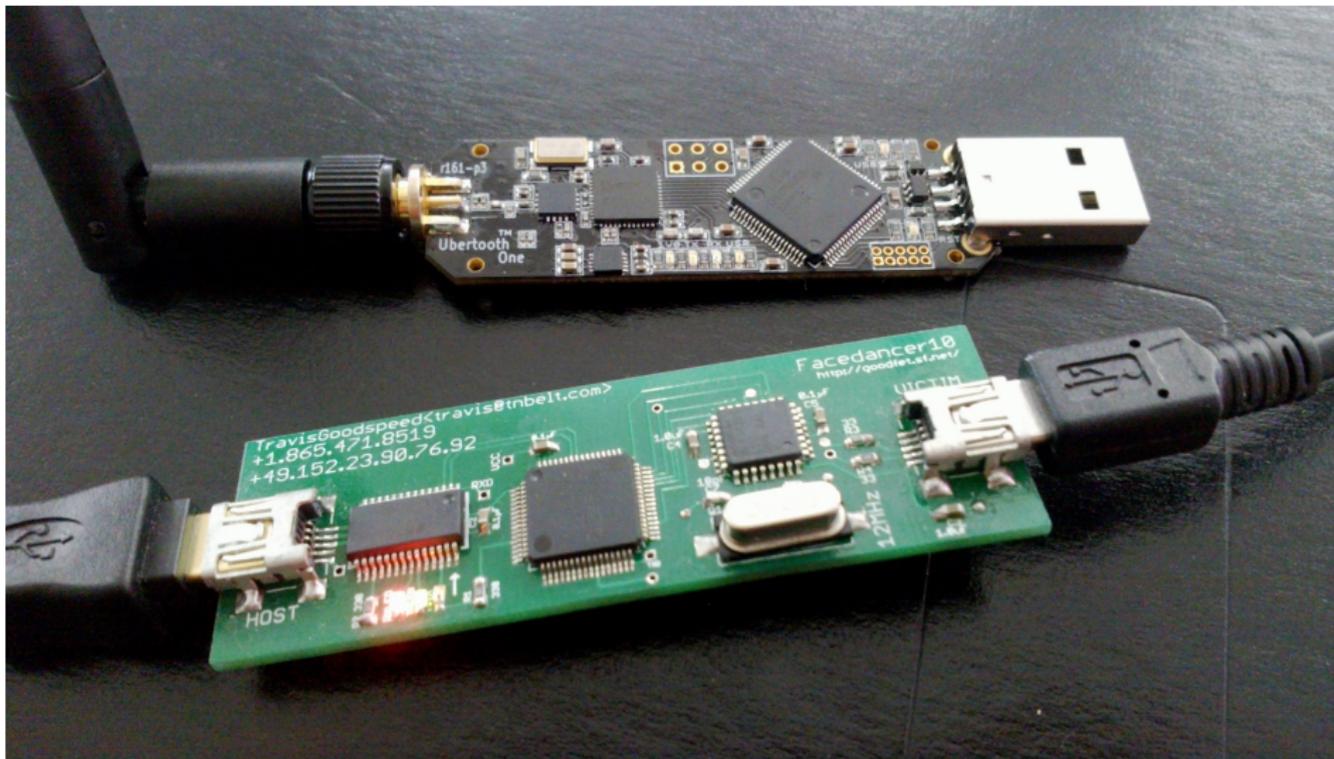
### Virtualized hardware (VMWare, Qemu, ...)

- R. D. Vega, *Linux USB device driver - buffer overflow*. MWRI Security Advisory, CVE-2009-4067, 2009.
- M. Jodeit and M. Johns, *USB device drivers: A stepping stone into your kernel*, European Conference on Computer Network Defense, 2010.

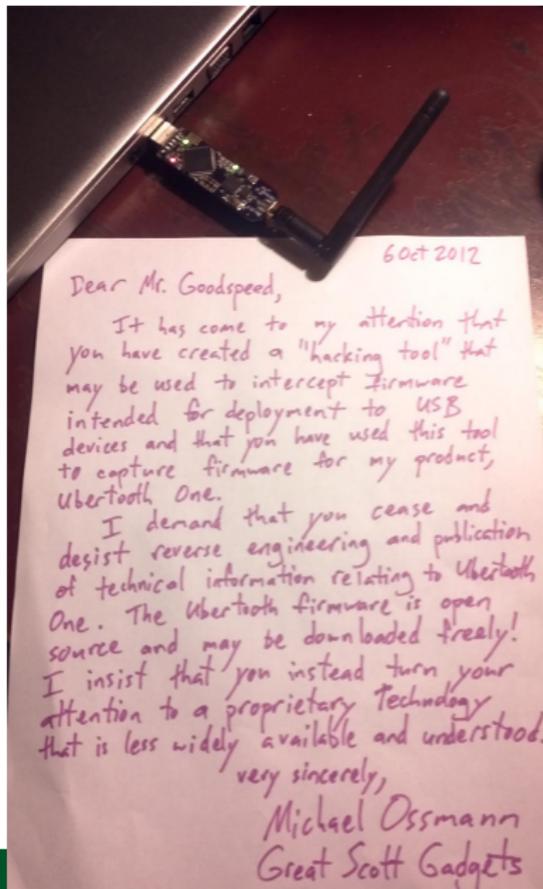
### Stand-alone boards & special hardware

- Teensy, <http://www.pjrc.com/teensy>
- A. Davis, *USB - undermining security barriers*, Black Hat Briefings, 2011.
- PSGroove, <https://github.com/psgroove/psgroove>

# Facedancing to catch Device Firmware Updates



# Legal Threats



# Facedancing to catch Device Firmware Updates



# Stealing Firmware in 30 Seconds

- USB has a semi-standard way to replace device firmware.
- We can emulate this, pretending to be a device.

## Buses are like networks:

- Scannable for vulnerable endpoints.
- Path to vuln set up by packet data.
- Need tools to explore.

# Stealing Firmware in 30 Seconds

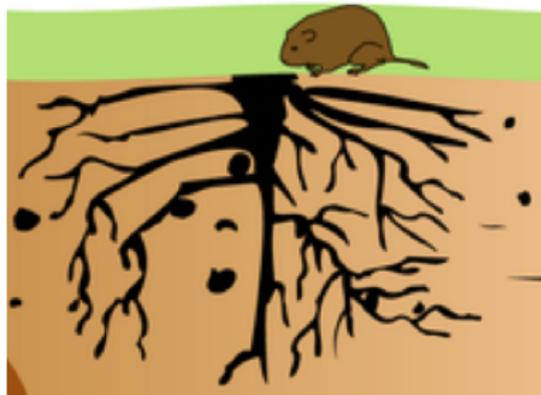
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- Scannable for vulnerable endpoints.
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# Through the port, down the rabbit hole



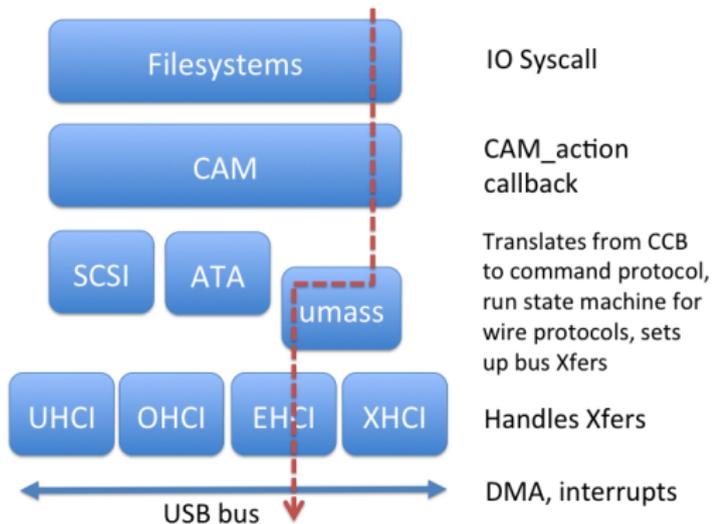
- View from the outside ↑
- View from the inside →



# An Attacker's Mapping of Abstractions

USB	Ethernet	Assumption	Violation	Attack Use
Transfer	One round-trip, maybe NAK-ed	<b>Intended</b> device will reply to the transfer	Non-compliant controller	Hijack session, change state under the feet of the host
Transaction	One set of transfers, all but the last NAK-ed	Host controller complies with the USB spec on transactions	Hijack session on disconnect	Use of trusted session context
Packet	Packet Fragment	<b>Implicit</b> length of concatenated frames will match <b>explicit</b> length of transaction	Non-compliant device	Memory corruption, info leak
Controller	Ethernet Card	—	—	—
Bus	D+/D- Pair	Electrically legal signals, but in reality those <b>widely outside</b> of spec are accepted	Non-compliant controller	Damage frames for session hijack, jamming

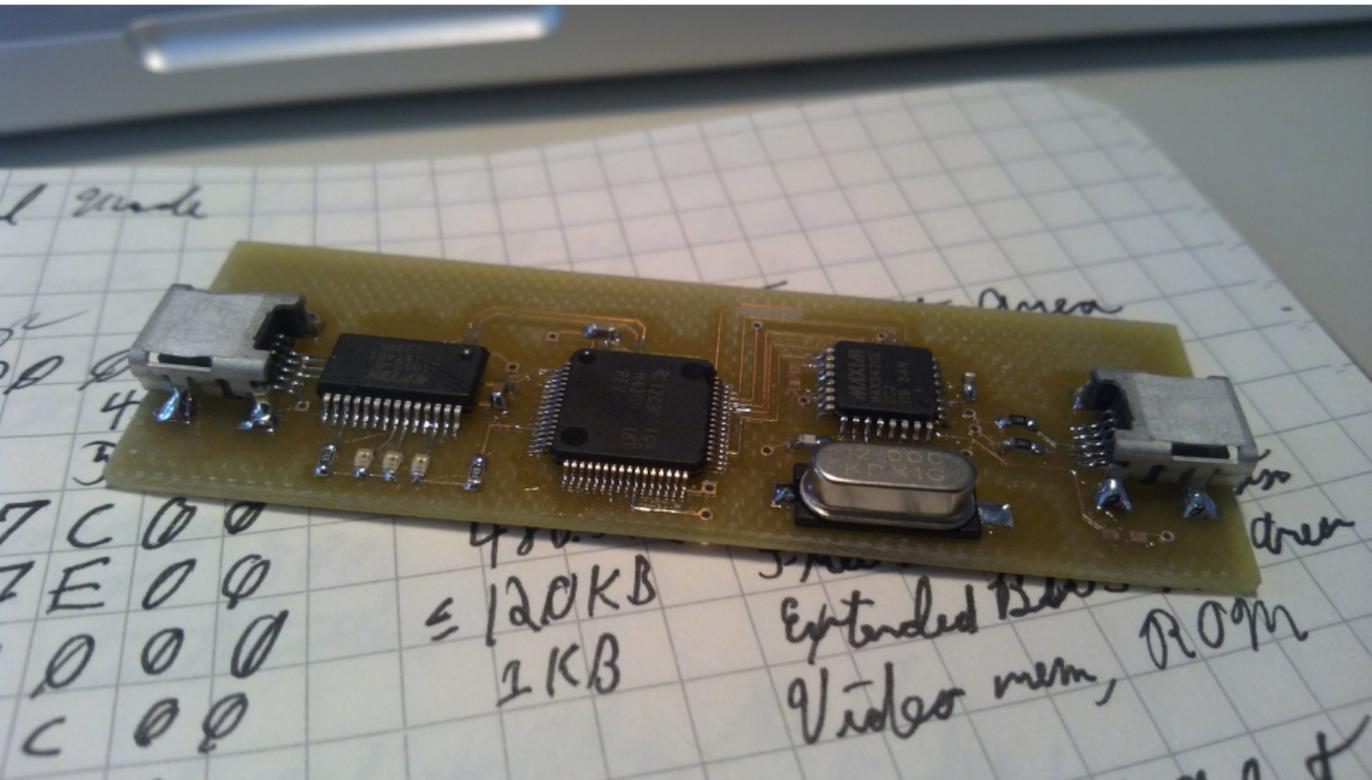
# A Lot Hangs On These Wires



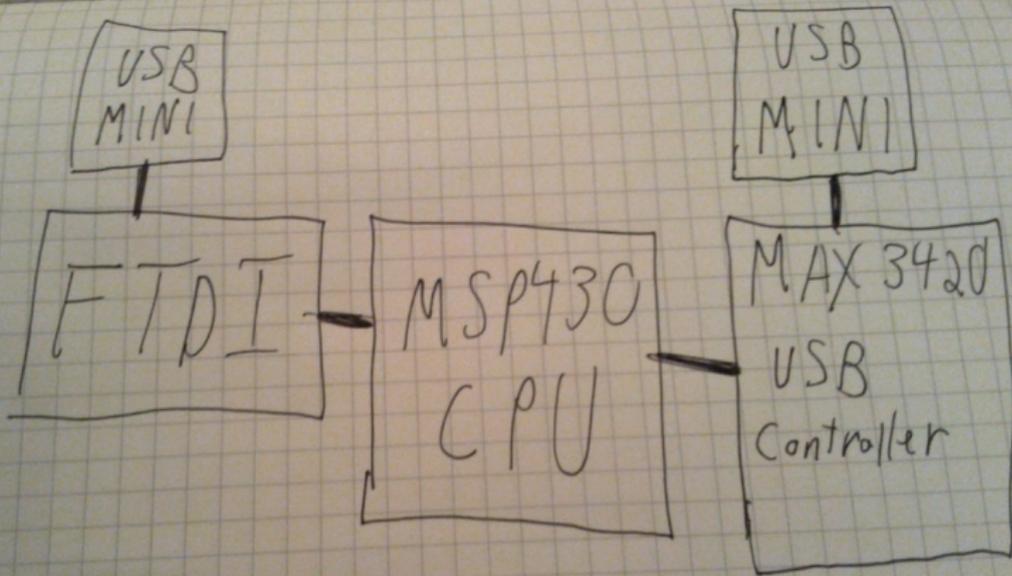
# The Dark Side of Seek's OS Code



# Facedancer Prototype



# Facedancer Architecture



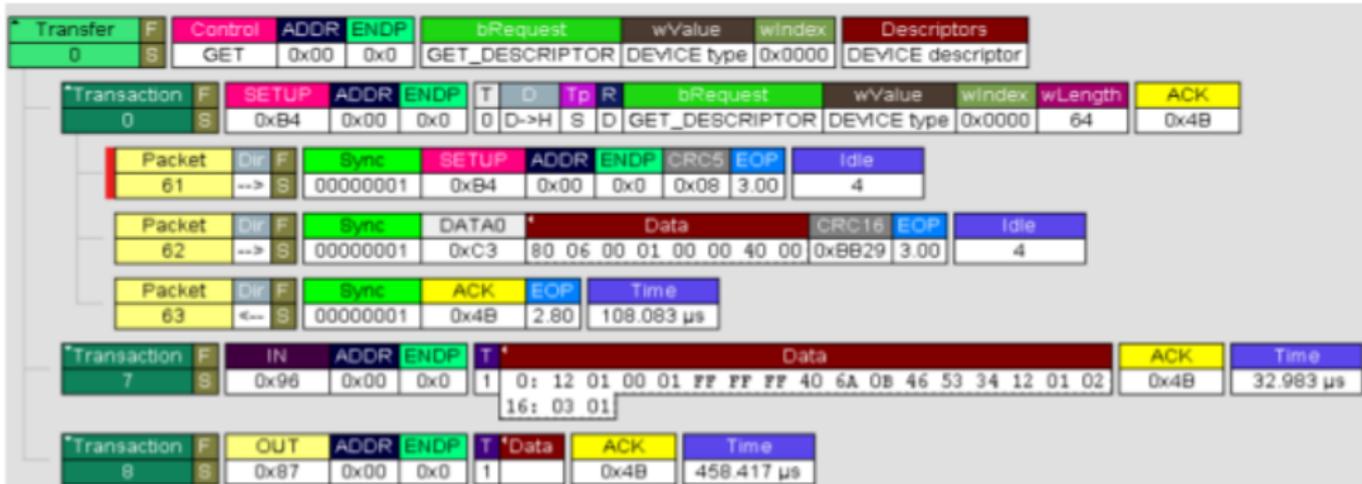
# Facedancer Board



# Building USB Packets, Session

b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
Reg4	Reg3	Reg2	Reg1	Reg0	0	DIR 1=wr 0=rd	ACKSTAT

Figure 8. The MAX3420E SPI command byte.



# Building USB Packets, Session (with NAKs)

Transfer	F	Control	ADDR	ENDP	bRequest	wValue	wIndex	Descriptors					
0	S	GET	0x00	0x0	GET_DESCRIPTOR	DEVICE type	0x0000	DEVICE descriptor					
Transaction 0	F	SETUP	ADDR	ENDP	T	D	TP	R	bRequest	wValue	wIndex	wLength	ACK
0	S	0xB4	0x00	0x0	0	D->H	S	D	GET_DESCRIPTOR	DEVICE type	0x0000	64	0x4B
Packet 61	Dir	F	Sync	SETUP	ADDR	ENDP	CRC5	EOP	Idle				
-->	S	00000001	0xB4	0x00	0x0	0x08	3.00	4					
Packet 62	Dir	F	Sync	DATA0	Data			CRC16	EOP	Idle			
-->	S	00000001	0xC3	80 06 00 01 00 00 40 00	0xBB29	3.00	4						
Packet 63	Dir	F	Sync	ACK	EOP	Time							
<--	S	00000001	0x4B	2.80	12.633 µs								
Transaction 1	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	NAK	Time							
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	0x5A	15.917 µs								
Transaction 2	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	NAK	Time							
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	0x5A	15.733 µs								
Transaction 3	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	NAK	Time							
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	0x5A	15.750 µs								
Transaction 4	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	NAK	Time							
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	0x5A	15.817 µs								
Transaction 5	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	NAK	Time							
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	0x5A	15.750 µs								
Transaction 6	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	NAK	Time							
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	0x5A	16.483 µs								
Transaction 7	F	IN	ADDR	ENDP	T	Data	ACK	Time					
S	0x96	0x00	0x0	1	0: 12 01 00 01 FF FF FF 40 6A 0B 46 53 34 12 01 02 16: 03 01	0x4B	32.983 µs						
Transaction 8	F	OUT	ADDR	ENDP	T	Data	ACK	Time					
S	0x87	0x00	0x0	1		0x4B	458.417 µs						

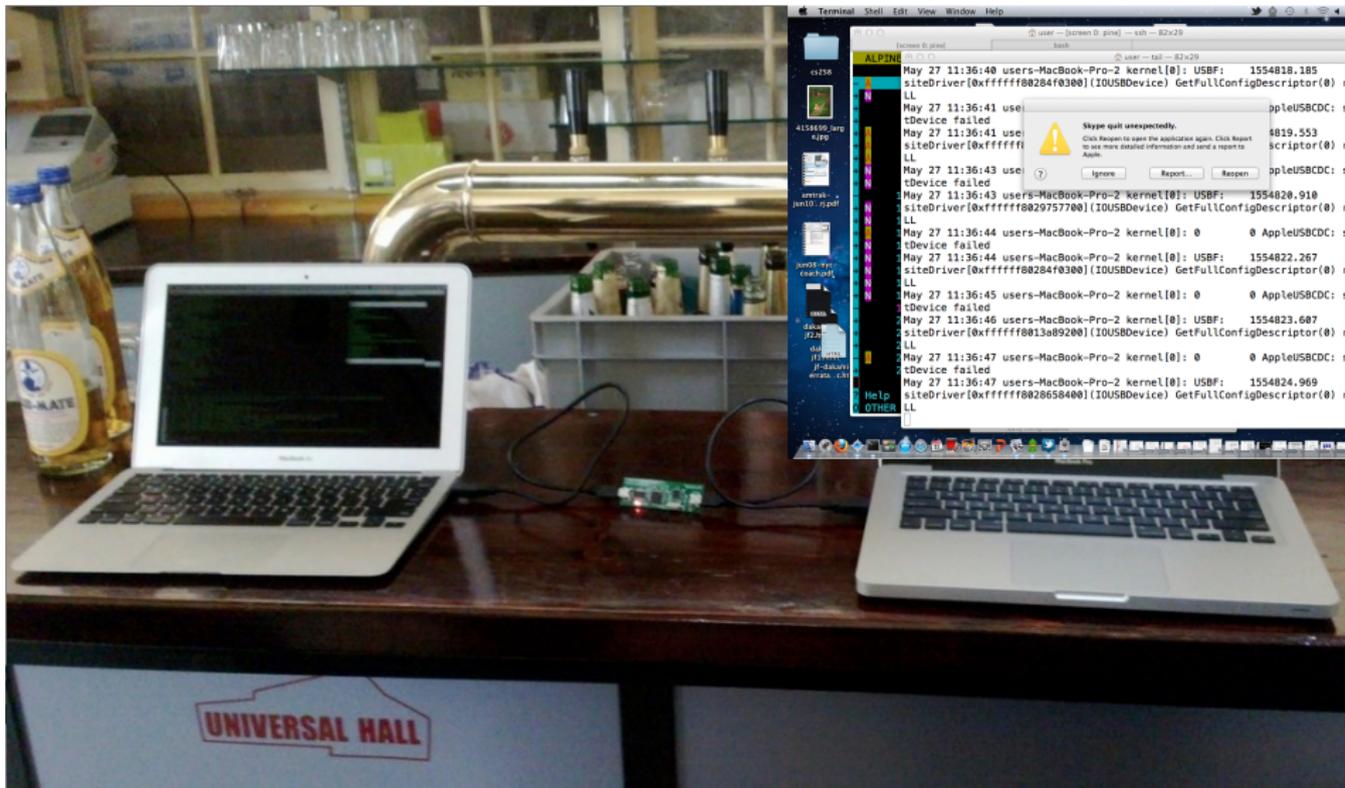
# USB Recap

- Ports are called Endpoints.
- EP0 or the SETUP endpoint is for autoconfiguration.
- The setup exchange is called Enumeration.
- Devices are described by Descriptors.
  - ▶ Structs unique to each device class.
  - ▶ **Nested lengths**, offsets spell trouble
- Class types are standardized. (HID, Mass Storage)
- Vendor types are not. (FTDI, Wi-Fi)

# Facedancer Rapid Exploit Development

- Easy to build raw USB packets
- Emulators written in Host-side Python
- Easy to rig up a quick fuzzer – for any kernel component routed to by USB stack

# Facedancer in Action



# HID Format String

- Ubuntu 12.04, Xorg
- Manufacturer String: “%n%s%n%s%n%s”
- Device String: “%n%s%n%s%n%s”
- Thanks to the ChromeOS team!

# Exploiting Enumeration

- Host requests the first few bytes of the descriptor.
- Host mallocs that many bytes.
- Host reads the entire descriptor into a temporary buffer.
- Host memcpy() the descriptor into the malloced buffer.
- PSGroove exploits this on the Playstation 3!

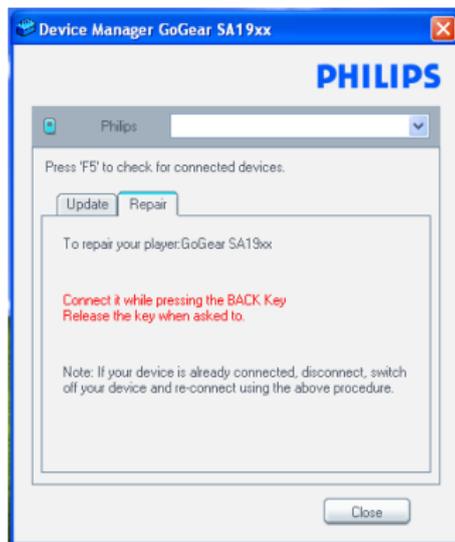
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# Public Facedancer Emulators

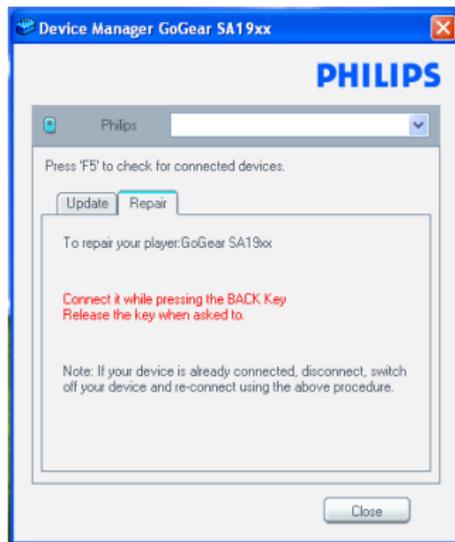
- Human Interface Device
- FTDI USB->Serial
- *Device Firmware Update*
- Mass Storage

# USB Device Firmware Update



- DFU is a standard class for accepting new firmware.
- Every implementation uses a different dialect.
- Often requires a key combo or recovery mode.

# DFU Emulation



- Catch firmware updates.
- Emulator logs allow quick learning of new dialects.
- Updates can be replayed to patch devices.

# DFU Verbs

- 0x00 DETACH
- 0x01 DNLOAD
- 0x02 UPLOAD
- 0x03 GETSTATUS
- 0x04 CLRSTATUS
- 0x05 GETSTATE
- 0x06 ABORT

## 0x05 GETSTATE

- GETSTATE (0x05) often comes first.
- dfuIDLE (0x02) is often a safe answer.

0x00 appIDLE

0x01 appDETACH

0x02 dfuIDLE

0x03 dfuDNLOAD\_SYNC

0x04 dfuDNBUSY

0x05 dfuDNLOAD\_IDLE

0x06 dfuMANIFEST\_SYNC

0x07 dfuMANIFEST

0x08 dfuMANIFEST\_WAIT\_RESET

0x09 dfuUPLOAD\_IDLE

0x0a dfuERROR

## 0x05 GETSTATE

- GETSTATE (0x05) often comes first.
- dfuIDLE (0x02) is often a safe answer.

0x00 appIDLE

0x01 appDETACH

0x02 dfuIDLE

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0x04 dfuDNBUSY

0x05 dfuDNLOAD\_IDLE

0x06 dfuMANIFEST\_SYNC

0x07 dfuMANIFEST

0x08 dfuMANIFEST\_WAIT\_RESET

0x09 dfuUPLOAD\_IDLE

0x0a dfuERROR

## 0x03 GETSTATUS

- GETSTATUS (0x03) describes the success of UPLOAD or DNLOAD.
- Returning six bytes of zeroes usually works.
- See documentation for the exact meaning.

# 0x01 DNLOAD

- DNLOAD (0x01) copies data into device memory.
- Uses EP0, like all other DFU commands.
- 16-bit length.
- 16-bit block index.

## 0x02 UPLOAD

- DNLOAD (0x01) copies data out of device memory.
- Uses EP0, like all other DFU commands.
- 16-bit length.
- 16-bit block index.

# Block Addressing

- DNLOAD/UPLOAD use awkward addressing.
- Address is a 16-bit block number.
- Length often implies block size, sometimes not.
- Sometimes block zero is special, often not.
- Sometimes start address is variable.
- Usually start address is beginning of Flash region.

# DFU Emulator

```

Terminal
u410% board=facedancer11 goodfet.maxusbdfu ffff 0004
Connected to MAX342x Rev. 4

The DFU emulator is now running. Any firmware which is downloaded to
the virtual device will be locked to this console, beginning with the
block device.
Starting a DFU device as FFFF:0004

Defaulting to idle state.
BLOCK 0040 : e0 3f 00 10 89 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 0
0 00 e1 6d 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1
6d 00 00 00 00 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 61 51 00 00 e1 6d 00 00
e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 0
0 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1
6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 b9 51 00 00 e1 6d 00 00
e1 6d 00 00 71 6c 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 01 52 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 00 00 e1 6d 0
0 00 e1 6d 00 00 10 b5 05 4c 23
78 33 b9 04 4b 13 b1 04 48 af f3 00 80 01 23 23 70 10 bd 90 04 00 10 00 00 00 00
78 82 00 00 08 b5 06 4b 1b b1 06 48 06 49 af f3 00 80 06 48
BLOCK 0041 : 03 68 13 b1 05 4b 03 b1 98 47 08 bd 00 00 00 00 78 82 00 00 94 04 0
0 10 88 04 00 10 00 00 00 00 15 4b 00 2b 08 bf 13 4b 9d 46 a3 f5 80 3a 4f f0 00
01 8b 46 0f 46 13 48 13 4a a2 eb 00 02 00 f0 79 f8 0e 4b 00 2b 00 d0 98 47 0d 4b
00 2b 00 d0 98 47 4f f0 00 00 4f f0 00 01 04 46 0d 46 0b 48 00 f0 16 f8 00 f0 4

```

# What's missing?

- Many common functions are undefined by DFU.
- Each DFU programmer makes these up himself.
- 
- Erase Segment, Erase Chip
- Protect, Unprotect
- Move Base Address
- Read Model Number
- Enter DFU Mode!

# Entering DFU Mode

- Selected by software, as in Ubertooth.
- Selectable USB mode, as in Bluetooth adapters.
- Selected by a key combo, as in iPhone, iPod.
- Selected by IO pins, as in STM32, MSP430.

# Failure to Enter DFU

```
u410% sudo ./ubertooth-dfu --write ~/Desktop/bluetooth_rxtx.dfu
Checking firmware signature
No DFU devices found - attempting to find Ubertooth devices

1) Found 'Ubertooth Zero' with address 0x1d50 0x6000

Select a device to flash (default:1, exit:0):1
Could not initialise Ubertooth - is the device connected and in DFU mode?
u410% █
```

## Unhandled Vendor

```
u410% ./goodfet_maxusbdfu 1d50 6000  
Connected to MAX342x Rev. 4
```

```
The DFU emulator is now running. Any firmware  
the virtual device will be locked to this console  
block device.
```

```
Starting a DFU device as 1D50:6000
```

```
Blindly accepting unhandled vendor request 19
```

# Always DFU Mode



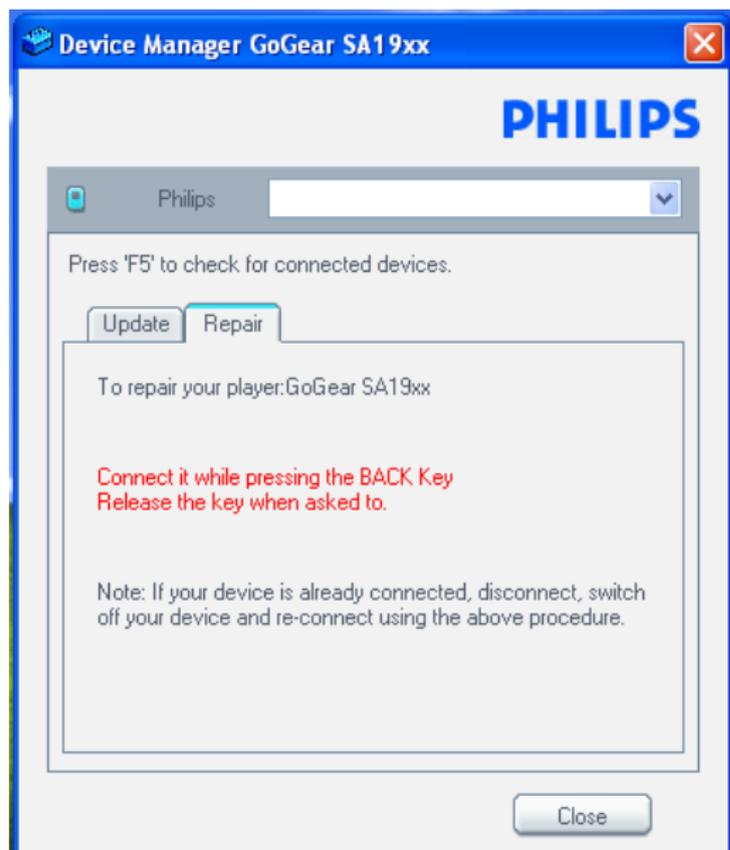
# Always DFU Mode

- Sometimes DFU exists but is not advertised.
- Usage of EP0 allows DFU to coexist with other protocols.
- Scanning (probably) won't hurt.

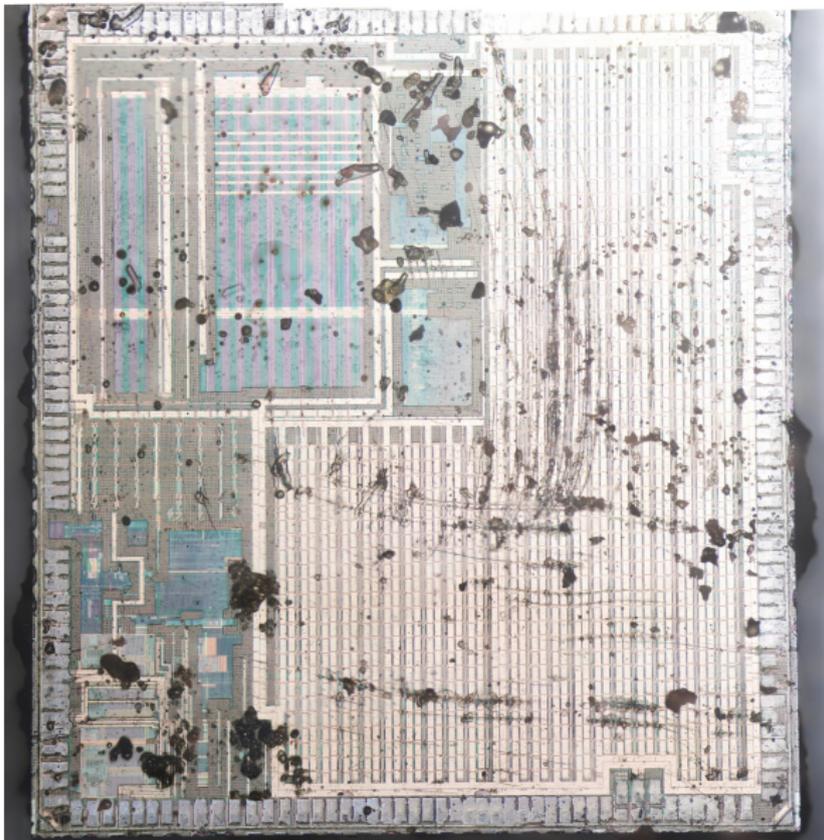
# Selectable State

- Bluetooth in a 2011 MacBook Pro
- DFU Mode is a selectable USB Configuration.
- Run 'sudo lsusb -v | less' to see details details.

# Key Combination



# Selectable by IO Pins



# Layers of Abstraction Are Boundaries of Competence



← “Fast path”,  
cross-layer design

WTF 1.0, reference  
implementation →



# Conclusions

- USB opens a massive attack surface to inputs.
- Tools are finally available.
- Device emulators/fuzzers are easy to write.
- This is a fountain of 0day.



# Read the Fucking Papers!

- <http://travisgoodspeed.com/>
- <http://goodfet.sf.net/>
- Academic search: “goodspeed AND bratus”